

McGill Daily

Vol. 3, No. 55.

Montreal, Thursday, December 4, 1913.

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SEVENTY WERE IN POTATO RACE ON GYMNASIUM FLOOR

Two Men Ran Dead Heats Twice in Succession and Barely Succeeded in Escaping Second Repetition at Leaders' Corps Sports

Potato races were the feature of yesterday afternoon's Leaders' Corps Games, in which seventy men took part. There were so many heats and such close decisions that the final results of them cannot be obtained until the last round is run off next Saturday. It was a potato race on a very large scale.

The course was 120 yards long, the length of the Central Y.M.C.A. gymnasium floor.

Some splendid material turned out. Marsh, who made good in the pole vault; Lesson, Hibbert, and Ruggles are men who have been showing their worth. Loughery is doing some fine jumping. During the potato races, 25 other men did stunts on the small gym floor.

There were sixteen heats in the potato race, and three rounds. All were exciting and very close. McGregor and Lesson ran dead heats in two rounds, and the third time Lesson just nosed out ahead of McGregor.

The results were as follows:

FIRST ROUND.

McGregor and Lesson, Bissette, Farnden, Farlinger, Decew, DesBrisay, Tennant, Lowry, Nugent, Emery, Dockey, Northrop, Baldwin, Moore, Legault and Coskey.

SECOND ROUND.

McGregor and Lesson, Decew and Bissette, Lowry, Baldwin, DesBrisay and Legault.

SEMI-FINALS.

Lesson, McGregor, Baldwin and Legault.

ELECTED TO THE COUNCIL

Beattie, Fyles, Howard and Wilkes New Members

SCIENCE SECRETARY

Johnson Elected Yesterday — A Large Vote Polled by Science Men

Messrs. Beattie, Fyles and Howard and Wilkes will be the new members of the Students' Council next January.

Elections in Arts, Science and Law took place yesterday, and at all polling booths a record vote was cast. Mr. Wilkes has been returned unanimously from the Faculty of Medicine.

W. H. Howard was, at 9.30 a.m., declared elected to the law faculty by a small majority over A. A. Wanklyn. A. B. Wilkes was elected by acclamation for medicine.

The results of the balloting for Science Representative on the Council and for Secretary of the Science Undergraduate Society were announced by President Keeping, at the banquet last night.

L. F. Fyles will sit in the Council for the ensuing year while H. Johnson will take up the duties of secretary to the Undergraduate Society. The results of the polling were as follows:—

For representative on Council—
Fyles 235
Hovey 135
Horsey 71

For secretary of the Undergraduate Society:—
Johnson 290
Little 112

In the Arts faculty a total of 178 students voted, including three co-eds. When the votes ballots were counted, it was found that Beattie had obtained a total of 148, and he was declared elected over O'Halloran.

Mr. Fyles, who was elected as Science representative to the Students' Council yesterday, when seen by the Daily, last night, expressed his gratification at the confidence which the students had seen fit to place in him. "I will do my utmost," said Fyles, "to serve the best interests of the men in Science and the University as a whole."

Mr. Beattie, when seen by a Daily representative, replied:—

"I appreciate the honor that has been conferred upon me, but I also realize the great responsibility and trust that the students of the Faculty of Arts will never have reason to regret my election."

The students of the Arts Faculty will be glad to know that Mr. Beattie is now on the highway to recovery and it is expected that he will soon be around to receive the congratulations of his friends on the well deserved honor that has been conferred upon him.

"CHRISTMAS DANCE" ON JANUARY 2ND.

Union House Committee Holds Its Weekly Meeting—Coal Bill Lessened

At the Union House Committee meeting last night there was a full attendance for the first time this season.

It was stated that the repairs to the boiler room which took place early in the fall had proved to be more than justifiable, since the coal consumption had been reduced by about 50 per cent., and the saving on the whole year's coal consumption would be in the neighborhood of \$1,000.

Most satisfactory increases have been noticed in the revenue from various sources. The Billiard Room returns have increased 10 per cent. over those of the same period last year, receipts from the sale of tobacco show an increase of 18 per cent., while those from the sale of candy show the greatest returns, last year's sales being in the neighborhood of \$50, while for the same period this year the receipts are well over \$200. This state of affairs is most satisfactory and promises well for a year's statement with the balance on the right side of the books.

The date for the annual informal Christmas dance was again discussed, and it was decided to hold it on Friday, January 2nd, 1914. The price of the tickets will be \$2.50, and it is expected that there will be a good turnout of those men who will be in town at that time.

The question of Christmas boxes for the employees of the Union was brought up, and it was unanimously decided to give them a choice of two or more articles.

It was decided that there would be no necessity for a meeting of the committee next week, and as there was no further business to be dealt with the meeting adjourned.

DR. HARVEY DONATES CUP

Dr. Harvey, physical examiner for the University, has offered a cup as a trophy for the winner of the Indoor track meet at the Y. M. C. A. It has also been announced that a ribbon will be given the winner of the first and second prize in each event. The entries for the meet close next Tuesday, which is the last day it is possible to receive them.

HOW POSTERS ARE DESIGNED

Miss Seath Explains Intricate Proceedings Involved

AT DELTA SIGMA

Architects There Under Care of Prof. Ludlow

The last meeting of the Delta Sigma Society for this term was held yesterday afternoon in the Common Room at 4 o'clock. In spite of the approaching exams, the Society had a large attendance, which was further increased by a delegation of Architecture students, under the charge of Professor Ludlow. The latter were attracted by the artistic nature of the meeting. The subject was Poster Design, and it was handled in a most masterly fashion by Miss Seath. Those who had come prepared for possibly unintelligible technical details were agreeably surprised at the interesting information they received.

Miss Seath began by explaining what a poster is—something to attract attention on walls or other conspicuous places. There are three kinds of posters—those which have both art and advertisement, those which have advertisement alone, and those which have art alone. She quoted as an especially striking poster that advertisement for somebody's blue, so familiar to every inhabitant of Montreal, of a white dog running off with a collar, and struck on the side by a cube of blue.

Miss Seath then proceeded to discuss the formation of posters, and insisted that this must be no haphazard work, as is the popular belief, but the colors and arrangement must be as carefully chosen as in Rembrandt's paintings; special difficulty is presented by the limitations of color, and also by the fact that each standard poster is composed of eight blocks, and as these are only joined by the skill (?) of the street poster-hanger, care must be taken to keep away from the joints any important parts of the picture, especially faces.

The most important feature, however, and that on which amateur designers most often get shipwrecked, is lettering. This should be clear. Let every artist remember that though he may mutilate a letter, he cannot design it, for its form is already fixed. Miss Seath also gave some very interesting information about the lithographic process. The drawings are made on a certain kind of stone which absorbs grease and will take a high polish. The drawings are then made in grease, acid is applied to eat away the stone, and all is ready for printing. With this process any number of colors may be used, but now-a-days a form of wooden block printing is more often used than the stone as it is quicker and cheaper, but it will only print the three colors, red, blue, yellow.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the lecture was the sketch of the history of the movement which she gave. France is the special home of the Poster. She told several interesting anecdotes of designers, most especially of Mucha, the famous Paris artist, who receives anywhere from 500 to 1,000 dollars for each drawing—this, Miss Seath remarked, is not the usual Montreal price. Mucha first rose to prominence by his drawings for Madame Sara Bernhardt, and since then he has held the field undisputed.

One of the most famous early posters was the "rising sun Napoleon." Napoleon on a white charger and against a glorious sky of red clouds. This produced almost a school of similar designs.

After a vote of thanks from Miss Hibbard, which was most heartily received, the meeting adjourned.

MORE STUDENTS DOWN WITH TYPHOID FEVER.

Several more students are down with typhoid fever at the Royal Victoria Hospital. It was thought that the typhoid scare was over, but two or three new cases have developed in the past couple of days. One case, in particular, is very bad; the patient in question having to be encased in ice, his temperature had risen so high.

Gibbs, who has recovered, has returned home. The men who have thus been laid up may be forced to drop out this year, as typhoid necessitates a long period of convalescence before one could possibly resume work.

UNDERGRADS HEAR LECTURE

Prof. Gillespie Speak on Sludge-Disposal

DINNER QUESTION

Discussed but no Decision Arrived at in Science Meeting Last Night

The Science Undergraduate Society held a meeting last evening in the Mining and Chemistry Building. A very interesting and instructive address was given by Prof. Gillespie, of Toronto University, on "European Methods of Sludge Disposal," which was illustrated by means of lantern slides. Mr. Keeping presided.

Prof. Gillespie opened his address with a few words of appreciation of McGill University, both as an institute of learning and of athletic prowess. He dwelt a few moments on the possibilities of Canada as a country and of the rapid increase in population. He then compared the sewage of America and Europe. American sewage, he said, was made up of a liquid called "sludge" and a sediment. The disposal of this sludge was a very important subject. There were, he said, two kinds of sludge, fresh sludge and rotten sludge. There are four chief ways of disposing of fresh sludge. The first method is one which is in use in cities close to the ocean.

The sludge is precipitated in large reservoirs by means of chemicals and this precipitate carried out to sea by means of a specially designed boat. This method is very cheap, being about six cents per ton.

The second method consists in placing the sludge in trenches or specially constructed troughs on land where it is rotted. The disadvantage of this method is the offensive odor given off and the applications of chemicals have met with very little success. This method is used in Birmingham, England, where it has met with a fair amount of success.

The next method to which he referred was one which has been adopted in Germany. The sludge is treated in a machine specially constructed for such work. This machine separates the sludge from its water and the sludge is carried off for further treatment. The cost of this method is about the same as the first method mentioned.

The last method for the disposal of fresh sludge finds the most noted example in the city of Bradford. The sludge is heated and mixed with grease and put into sludge presses. The action of steam in these presses separates the sludge from the grease and water. The dry sludge is then mixed with an equal volume of slack coal and used for heating purposes. This method is the most outstanding of all the speaker had seen in the Old Land.

The speaker passed next to methods of disposing of rotten sludge. The best method of disposal of this sludge is in Birmingham. The sludge is put into open tanks, where precipitation takes place, and the water on top is drawn off. The sludge is allowed to rot in these tanks, and it is then pumped into the disposal beds, where it is left until quite dry.

The next method has been developed in the last seven years in Western Germany, and lately has received a lot of notice. This method consists in rotting the sludge in separate tanks. The special feature of these tanks is the two compartments in the tanks, one for the rotting and the other for the sedimentation. The sludge is drawn off to disposal beds in open surface canals, as they are found to be better than the conveyance through underground pipes. This is perhaps (Continued on page 4)

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS IN POOL TOURNAMENT

Open Day Showed One Very Exciting Game, Finally Won By Three Points

Yesterday afternoon saw the opening of the pool tournament, and all afternoon the three pool tables were in constant use, with a long list of names on the black board for the first one empty.

"Skeezucks" was on hand and kept things moving all the time. By continual effort he has worked up an entry list of over thirty.

Of the matches concluded during the afternoon, that between Tom and Rainboth was the closest, the former winning by three points after an exciting struggle all through. The game between Williscroft and Buchanan showed the most science of the afternoon's play.

The results up till 6 o'clock last night were as follows:

J. Macdonald, handicap 10, beat A. H. Mann, 30, by the score of 150 to 120.

G. M. Williscroft, scratch, proved superior to A. C. Buchanan, 10, by 150 to 121.

R. F. Tom, 10, gained a close victory over E. L. Rainboth, 35, 150 to 147.

C. A. Donkin, 10, downed H. Wagner, 45, 150 to 142.

Winners in the women's pool tournament, the co-eds, appeared before the Arts balloting place yesterday morning, and claimed the right to vote. Their request seemed to be merely a matter of formality, for they passed on to a lecture room immediately. They were just casting bread upon the waters.

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READ OFFICE MONTREAL

R. Macaulay Cushing Representative

DR. SUTHERLAND SPEAKS ON "ALL-ROUND WESTERN MAN"

Asks Western Club Members to Ask Themselves Three Important Questions—Excellent Musical Programme

"The All-Round Western Man" was described in a cheery and optimistic address delivered by Dr. Dan Sutherland before the Western Club last evening. There was a good programme of music, and refreshments were served.

Drawing illustrations from his own student career, Dr. Sutherland asked that the students answer three questions about himself. What will McGill expect of him? What will the Western Club expect? What does his friends at home expect of him? His talk was found very interesting.

An excellent violin solo was rendered by Gregson at the beginning of the evening, and a piano solo by Gordon closed the excellent programme. The members then wandered about the room extending their acquaintance.

HERE'S A POPULAR PRICED GUN FOR COLLEGE BOYS

Big Game
Rifle for \$6.00

This is the genuine German Army Rifle ("Mauser") model 71, slightly used, and which we have transformed into a sporting rifle, calibre 11 m-m, or 43; length over all, 39 inches; length of barrel, 20 inches; weight, 7 pounds. For further particulars of this wonderful rifle call at

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THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA

There are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instruction in all branches of military science to cadets and officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact, it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English. The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and in addition, the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures health and excellent physical condition.

Commission in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years, in three terms of 24 months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras, is about \$500.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College, takes place in May of each year, at the headquarters of the several military districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the Secretary of the Military Council, Ottawa, Ont., or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

H.Q. 94-5, 9-09.

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DR. SHEPHERD BEFORE
MEDICAL SOCIETY

"Skin Diseases" to be Subject of
His Address Next Tuesday

On Friday evening Dr. Shepherd, Dean of the Medical Faculty, will give an illustrated lecture on "Skin Diseases."

Through dermatology as his specialty, at the General Hospital, Dr. Shepherd is well known to senior medical students. This lecture will give the junior men a chance to share the opportunity.

There will be a musical programme, consisting of: Vocal solo, T. H. Lennie; violin solo, J. A. O'Regan; pianoforte solo, J. F. Gallagher; case report; refreshments.

It is expected that Mr. Wilkes, recently appointed representative to the Students' Council, will speak.

STRAND.

To-day and to-morrow the Strand will present the Eclair Picture Players in a double love story, intermixed with plenty of thrills and an exciting kidnapping, entitled "When Pierrot Met Pierrette." This is a new feature just released.

Saturday and Sunday the feature reel will be "Where is My Wandering Boy To-night," based on the familiar song of the same title. This is the first attempt to dramatize this story for the "movies," and will be the initial appearance in Canada.

"Another big picture production will be shown for five days beginning Monday, in "Robin Hood." Every reader of English fiction and especially of the stories of Norman conquest has heard of this beautiful story. This story is in three parts, and will include the stories of Maid Marian and Robin Hood, Alan-a-Dale and Robin Hood, and King Richard and Robin Hood.

"The flowers on Mabel's hat look nice and fresh, don't they?"
"Maybe it's because there's a little dew on it."—The Orange Peel.

JAEGER
PURE WOOL

Three tons of Jaeger Catalogues have lately been mailed, and six tons have been distributed through Agencies.

DID YOU GET A COPY?

If not write at once for yours. The variety of goods listed makes it a valuable book of reference, especially when you will give to your last comfort and satisfaction.

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"MY STOMACH IS FINE

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"I was greatly troubled with my stomach," she writes, "I had taken so much medicine that I might say to take any more would only be making it worse. My stomach just felt raw. I read of Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets, and a lady friend told me they were very easy to take, so I thought I would give them a trial and really they worked wonders. Anyone having anything wrong with his stomach should give Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets a trial, they will do the rest. My stomach is fine now and I can eat any food."

One of the many good features of Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets is that they are so pleasant and easy to take. The relief they give of heartburn, flatulence, biliousness and dyspepsia is prompt and permanent. Try one after each meal—they'll make you feel like a new person.

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UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
GETS GOOD PUBLICITY

Demonstration Car Being Run
Over Santa Fe Lines

The fact that the University of Texas has now over 2,000 students, and has been rapidly growing in number every year, is due to a great extent to the publicity given the University. A great deal of this advertising is done through Secretary John A. Lowmyer. The Texas and Cactus are two of its affiliated high schools. The Texas is also sent to all the newspapers of the state. The Cactus is sent to all the public libraries of the state, as well as to the Y.M.C.A. organization. Secretary Lowmyer recently had a call for a second Cactus for the Y.M.C.A., as the first one had been worn out. This only attests the popularity of this annual.

Lectures are sent to the principals and superintendents of all affiliated schools, and to those applying for affiliation. The bulletins contain the course of lectures to be given at the University and the names of the lecturers. Another interesting bulletin being distributed four times a month is one entitled "The Experiences of Self-Supporting Students in the University of Texas." The object of these bulletins is to show the people over the state that the University is a democratic institution, and not a school where a man is taken "on his blood or bullion." This bulletin shows that two out of every five students in the university are self-supporting.

A collection is made of university items appearing in the large dailies of the state, and every week these items are printed, bound, and sent out as a bulletin to all the rural papers of the state. Many of these rural papers reprint these articles, and thus they receive a state-wide circulation. The press is invited to make free use of these items with or without giving credit therefor.

The demonstration car of the domestic science department is a source of much publicity to the university. Miss Amanda Stollfus and Frances Lowmyer are in charge of the car which is being run over the Santa Fe lines. Such large crowds have attended the lectures in domestic economy that the lecturers have been compelled to take the children into one car, while the demonstrations are being held for the parents in the lecture car. Miss Mary Gearing, head of the division of home welfare of the department of extension, has received many requests to send the car to other places, but this will be impossible because they are situated on other lines of railroad.

WHAT THE GREAT NEW WORK OF
MCGILL UNIVERSITY STANDS FOR

She Is Branching Out to Help Those Who Stand Most in Need of Her Assistance.—The Institution on Dorchester Street.

DR. WARE TELLS THE STAGES IN SOCIAL SETTLEMENT ADVANCE

Head of Toronto Section of the Work in Interesting Outline Says They Are Not Fighting the Slums, But Trying to Find the Why of the Slums.

It may have been only by chance that McGill happened to be founded in Montreal. It is not chance that has kept her there. Her present size and prestige is almost entirely due to the liberality of Montreal men.

McGill is coming to recognize, therefore, that as its surroundings have helped it along, McGill should take a part in the uplift of its environment. This is one of the smaller reasons that led prominent members of the Faculty to enter upon social settlement work a few years ago.

The "work that lies nearest" it is being done by the American University in a unique kind of way. Call in at the headquarters of the McGill Social Settlement (presided over, by the way, by our Prof. Dale), and you will see there all classes of people really enjoying themselves. You are quite likely to see an old man, too old to read, comfortably smoking his pipe in a big arm chair. Little children will be amusing themselves with toys, while their mothers are attending a mothers' meeting. Classes for the discussion of the kinds of problems that come very close to young men, and to young women are apt to be in progress, if you drop in at the right time.

The Social Settlement is showing how quite possible it is to raise higher ideals among the people of one's neighborhood without plainly begging them to come and be educated. There are periodical receptions at the McGill University Settlement, where tea is served, and after the talk, in which a practical science is always interestingly dealt with, people wander around and chat, and go home when they please.

Last Monday at one of these meetings, Dr. Ware, of the University Settlement of Toronto told in an interesting way just what the social settlement is. "The Social Settlement is a new institution," he said, "and like all new institutions, has to contend with two things, its friends and its enemies—its friends insisting on understanding it only in its superficial aspects and its enemies misunderstanding it. Its chief failing in the eyes of the latter is that it does not fit into any of the recognized categories. It is not a church, nor a school, nor a charity. Whatever it is or is not, however, there are in America to-day, twenty-seven years after the origin of the Settlement, some thousands of institutions calling themselves by that name. It is true that many of them would hardly fulfill the implications of the founders of any of the great settlements, but the mere fact of its having been copied so widely, even if copied unintelligently, is an indication of its claim upon the attention of a large number of people.

THE FIRST ONE.

The oldest settlements in America, the Neighborhood Guild of New York and Hull House of Chicago, are still in existence, and are large enough to impress the imagination of a people who habitually think in terms of skyscrapers. The settlement has justified itself by its works. It has supplied America with the "first woman of the land." It has also been largely instrumental in giving her foremost living philosopher and educator, John Dewey's little book, "School and Society," one of the really remarkable contributions of America to education, was worked out in connection with Hull House, and owes much to Jane Addams. The settlement has contributed to the social sciences, legislation and public welfare, and to a better understanding among peoples of one nation.

Complicated as is this new institution in its functions, it is extremely simple in its basic principles of humanism and democracy. Let us try to understand these principles in the light of their origin and growth.

THE EVOLUTION.

To the modern historian, the most striking thing about the eighteenth century was the industrial revolution—the evolution from the domestic to the factory system and the attendant growth of cities. The capitalistic regime which was inaugurated by the factory system was dominated by the ideal of production. To produce more and better than other nations and to market these products in the most distant parts of the world, became the purpose of the English people, of their statesmen, their philosophers, their literatures, as well as of their business men, their financiers and manufacturers. England succeeded, but in doing so she developed a by-product which later hung like a mill-stone about her neck. In her passion to produce, England had ignored the producer, the laborer; or she had condemned him to perpetual misery by an iron law of wages. The result was congested cities, filthy slums, pauperism, revolt, disease. It began to be evident to English statesmen and men of letters that it is not safe nor possible to ignore a large part of society, or to exploit them, even for the greatness of England. The eighteenth century discovered that England did not mean the country gentry alone—it remained for the nineteenth century to discover that England meant more than city merchant and manufacturer.

Before the industrial revolution, the people were organized in primary groups, the family, the parish, the manor, the craft. After this, these primary groups were broken up and men were scattered as individuals at the beck and call of industry. Where formerly the neighborhood had been the unit, where formerly there had been organs of community expression, now there were none.

Again, under the factory system, the man became the tool of the machine, where once the man was the creator and the tool simply a tool. The old cobbler manipulated his awl; the new fifty-horse-power awl manipulated a dozen cobblers. The result was a maladjustment, accidents which were never recompensed because England's law recorded a primitive condition, drudgery, long hours and unemployment.

Thus in our great crowded industrial centres were hundreds of thousands of human atoms, without organization or group feeling, machine driven, underpaid, underfed, housed like swine, their bodies, brains and souls wrecked and cast aside by the industrial process that England might be great.

RECKONING DAY.

The day of reckoning came. The burden of England's submerged grew. Voices were raised in protest from above as well as from below. The artist, Ruskin; the philosopher, Carlyle; the economist, the younger Mill; Kingsley, Maurice and Arnold Toynbee. This protest took many forms, and the story of it is the spiritual history of England in the latter half of

DR. WARE SAID:

England used to be so anxious to increase her production that she forgot all about the producer, and the result was slums.

In a grand upheaval the social settlement grew out of the university. It was an example of the well-to-do reaching out a helping hand to the ill-to-do.

The settlement tried to be the hands and feet, voice and brain, and common centre of its neighborhood.

The settlement is not fighting evils, but finding out what the evils are. There is no short cut to reform, and some institution should stand for the scientific procedure of investigation. It is not the knowledge, but the want of knowledge of good and evil that is the great original sin.

To-day we are coming to recognize the sanity of the public conscience; good lighting is the best policeman. We must know all, be the consequences what they will.

Our mission is interpretation, and the end is the end—contact; out of contact, knowledge; out of knowledge, understanding; out of understanding, sympathy.

In the nineteenth century. It is seen in the beginnings of the Salvation Army and in the Fabian Society, in the poetry of Hood, and in the tenement houses of Octavia Hill; in the philosophy of Schiller; and in the preachments of the Hyde Park Socialist.

The Social Settlement is, I believe, the most complete expression of this movement and one of the significant things about the origin of the settlement is that it grew out of the university.

Perhaps the chief function of education is the development of sympathetic understanding. In the early part of the 19th century, this was the one thing above all others that the English universities were not doing. Under the ivy grown arches and within the cloistered halls of Oxford and Cambridge there was growing up a ruling class which knew nothing of the people whom they were to rule.

Production and expansion dominated their purpose and training, while without, in the world of work and crime, men were raising their voices in protest against a system which sacrificed man to things. It was Frederick Denison Maurice and Charles Kingsley who interpreted to the universities this voice of protest.

In 1854 Maurice and a group of Cambridge students established the Working Men's College in London and in the same year Charles Kingsley brought together men of the universities, the church and the trade unions for the improvement of social conditions. In 1867 Edward Denison, an Oxford man, lived in lodgings in Stepney East, London, and co-operated with John Ruskin and Green, the vicar of the parish. A plan for having a group of men join Denison was proposed at a meeting at the house of John Ruskin. In 1875 the Rev. Samuel Barnett and Mrs. Barnett began work at St. Jude's, Whitechapel, making frequent visits to the universities to tell of the conditions and needs in East London. In 1875 Arnold Toynbee, a tutor at Oxford, worked under Mr. Barnett in Whitechapel, and thereafter frequently addressed working men on economic and ethical subjects. In 1884, Toynbee Hall was established, and in 1885 the Oxford House from the headship of which Mr. Ingram has gone to become the Bishop of London. In 1887 the Women's University Settlement was opened by representatives of the women's colleges of Oxford and Cambridge.

In America the relation of University and Settlement is hardly less pronounced. The Neighborhood Guild, later the University Settlement, was started by Stanton Coit in the Lower East Side, New York, in 1886. In 1889 Hull House was established by Jane Addams and Ellen Starr. The College Settlement was started in the same year by graduates of Smith College. In 1889 Andover House, later, South End House, was started in Boston by Professor Tucker, of Andover.

In this way the Universities of England and America came into contact with a new world and their life was stimulated as the life of the people with whom they came in touch was stimulated by the contact.

INS AND OUTS.
There is no use blinking the fact that we have a class and race conflict in modern society, as we have had in all

societies, between the Ins and the Outs, the propertied and the unpropertied, the well-to-do, and the ill-to-do. It is evident, also, that our economic system is based upon the doctrine that to him that hath shall be given, and from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath; which is manifestly unfair when what a man hath depends to so great an extent as it does with us on his parents, his pull, his environment and chance. One of the functions of education is understanding, and understanding and sympathy will be the basis of the settlement. The settlement is a bridge between classes in our society. When all is on the side of things as they are, when church and school and government are arrayed as partisans with the Possessors, the settlement comes to you with the plea that you ally yourself intelligently with the Dispossessed to interpret the one to the other for the benefit of both. This I take it is the first business of the Settlement.

As part of this action, the settlement attempts to organize the life of the community around a common centre. The Industrial Revolution broke up the primary groups, the family, the neighborhood, and dumped great masses of human atoms in congested districts of our cities without other group feeling or group organs of expression.

THE HEART.

To live among these people, to organize them around a common centre, to act as their group medium, to express them articulately, to be hands and feet, voice and brain for the great pluming heart of them,—this is the function of the settlement. The family organization, the parish organization, the craft organization, the manor organization, have gone or have simply perpetuated artificial groupings. There is no community of tongue, or work or idea. They have only one thing in common,—the neighborhood.

The settlement attempts to be to the neighborhood what the early craft guild was,—a common means of expression, what the early parish was, what the early manor was, before the caste and class rendered these inadequate organs of democracy. It is the neighborhood that stands out, not the settlement; the latter is simply the organ of the former, but it is the organ that we do not see. We do not go to the settlement to tell them what to do so much as they come to us to tell us what to do. We are there to express them—not they us.

NEW PROBLEMS.

Besides this there are a host of new problems and new situations which we do not understand, and for which we have no standards. These are the conventional morality does not touch. "Love thy neighbor" is good morals but it doesn't solve the problem of child labor. Grinding the faces of the poor has been an offence from time immemorial but our modern industrial system has created so many novel forms of performing this operation that a new technique is necessary to deal with the problem. The problems of the high cost of living, child and woman labor, unemployment, industrial disease and accident, do not need moral motivation but information and particular standards of right and wrong. Moral motivation never had a chance in the eighteenth century. Just as astrology, the sciences of astronomy, the morality of the pulpit has preceded or has been complemented at least by scientific morality, the morality of the settlement. The pulpit is unable to solve our new moral problems because it has not the apparatus and the scientific technique required for their solution.

The only social issues which the pulpit has recently identified itself with have been temperance and chastity. The settlement on the other hand is not fighting evils but finding out what the evils are; is not enforcing preformed moral judgments but helping to form new moral judgments for the control of conduct.

THE NEW INTEREST.

The new interest in social problems which is perhaps best expressed by the old attitude of the missionary. The old is a normal human interest; the other a more or less abnormal institutionalized interest not in persons but in the abstraction, souls. You may remember the legend of St. L. Stevenson which gave Father Damien a halo for his work among the lepers. Mr. Mead, of Chicago, reports a conversa-

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It is just this difference between an obligation to undertake a disagreeable duty and a growing interest in an intellectually interesting problem that is represented by the attitude of the resident in the settlement. He would be the last to regard himself as held to his task by a stern sense of duty. The same interest which the scientific observer of social phenomena takes to his investigations, takes possession of the genuine settlement resident, for his first task is to comprehend his social environment. His most important virtue is not blind devotion but intelligence. There is nothing so interesting as human life if you can become a part of it.

TO FIND OUT.

It is the privilege of the social settlement to be a part of its own immediate community, to approach its conditions with no preconceptions, to be the exponent of no dogma or fixed rules of conduct, but to find out what the problems of the community are and as a part of it to help toward their solution. The settlements are to be found at the point where the most intensely interesting problems of modern industrial and social life are centered. It is the good fortune of our time that the laboratory of social science has been able to tap so large a stream of intellectual interest.

It is not then an accident that settlements have come into existence and have thrived in connection with the universities. It is true that we have many so-called settlements in connection with the churches and philanthropic institutions. It is also true that the common idea of a settlement is that of institution for doing certain semi-charitable work, etc. In other words, the settlement is usually described in terms of its most obvious and least significant activities.

The discovery of the laboratory and laboratory methods is the central fact in estimating the reasons for the advance in the physical sciences in the last hundred years, and if I were to hazard a prophecy I should say, that the laboratory methods in the social sciences will be the central fact in the next hundred years in the social sciences.

NO LABORATORY.

The situation in the social sciences to-day, in political economy, political science, ethics and sociology, is an anomalous one—there is practically a dead end because of the fact that we have no laboratory. The conclusion is being forced upon us that our generalization will remain inadequate or false until we can get into closer touch with our problems and work out a new laboratory. In part this explains the connection between the settlement and the university.

When the physical sciences first began the use of laboratory methods, they were met by conservatism, ignorance and secrecy. This, in the physical sciences, has long been overcome, and to-day there is a willing recognition of the validity of investigation and experiment. In the social sciences this is not yet the case. We are met on every side with the conservatism of secrecy and ignorance which is only slowly being broken down.

It is worthy of note that the social sciences have derived their technique impartially from business on the one hand and the physical sciences on the other. The demand for social and political liberty of the French Revolution was preceded by the demand for economic freedom. In our own times the business shibboleth of most importance has been publicity, and it is this idea, along with the technique of investigation supplied by the physical sciences, which holds out most hope to democracy.

NO ROYAL ROAD.

There is no royal road to knowledge even in the social sciences, and there is no short cut to reform. When every one has a panacea for social ills, when all the propagandists from Marxian socialist to temperance reformer each has his little cut and dried scheme, it would seem to be desirable that some one and some institution should stand for the scientific procedure of investigation. We get a more or less vague idea about something, we want to give it a name and rush off to Germany, England, or Wisconsin for a remedy. Some energetic women's club pushes the scheme before the council of state and it is passed and they often our last state is worse than the first.

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To Advertisers!

As is usual, the McGill Daily will not be issued during the Xmas and the Xmas holidays—the last issue in December appearing on the 13th, and regular issues being resumed on January 5th, 1914.

Now is the time to send in your Xmas copy.

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JUNIORS FALL BEFORE SENIORS IN OVERTIME R.V.C. GAME

Score Was 12 to 10—Freshies Easily Defeated by Sophs to Tune of 16 to 5—Interyear Basketball

The second games of the inter-year series were played off yesterday. The seniors were matched against the juniors, and succeeded in defeating them in overtime play by the score of 12-10. The Freshmen defeated the Sophs. by the decisive score of 16-5.

Much interest had been taken in the senior vs. junior match, and both teams went on the floor determined to win. In the first period play was about even. As one of the juniors was slightly hurt after ten minutes' play and could not continue for some time, it was decided to play three periods of ten minutes each. The seniors led by 5-3. In the second period the juniors came up from behind and the period ended with the score 10-8 in their favor.

In the third period both teams kept up the very fast pace, the juniors trying to maintain their lead, while the seniors were determined to overcome it. The result of this last period was a tie, 10-10. In the overtime play, the seniors managed to score the deciding goal, and the final score stood 12-10 in their favor.

A. D. P. DANCE

Alpha Deltis Entertain About Two Hundred Guests

The Alpha Delta House, on McTavish street, so far forgot itself last night as to lose its "mysterious fraternity house" appearance and to throw open its doors to about two hundred guests. Interior arrangements completely transformed the house and its appearance certainly did credit to the work of the transformers.

The dance started about 9.15 and continued till quite early, or rather late, this morning, and was thoroughly enjoyed by everyone present.

Each and every member of the fraternity was distinguished by a button-hole of lilies of the valley, the flower which figures on the Alpha Delta coat of arms.

The patronesses were Mrs. J. G. Adams, Mrs. Paul Sise, Mrs. E. F. Holden, Mrs. J. C. Kemp, Mrs. W. E. Staver, Mrs. J. de Lotbiniere, and Mrs. F. P. Tooke.

ORCHESTRA MEMBERS ARE WANTED TO-NIGHT

At Strathcona Hall — The Approaching Sunday Concert Necessitates Some Work

The usual practice of the Students Orchestra takes place this evening at 8.30 in Strathcona Hall. Last Sunday's rehearsal was far from satisfactory and the eager urge that all those who intend taking part in the Sunday concert on December 14 should bear in mind that the best work cannot be expected from those who do not put in an appearance at practices. There are several extremely difficult pieces to be played and these will necessitate some attention on the part of the new men especially. It is to be hoped that all the members will see it to drop in to the hall to-night for an hour's practice.

"It must be awfully cold in my brother's room at college."
"Why so?"
"He writes me that his room-mate slipped in with a skate on."—Cord Widow.

Athletics In a New Light At Reed College, Portland

Dr. William T. Foster, President Describes Success of Idea of "Giving Athletics a Moral and Healthful Place in the Life of Every Student."

Physical education, hygiene and out-of-door games for all the students and faculty, especially those who need it most, in place of intercollegiate athletics for a very small group of students, especially those who need it least; this policy of Reed College has already attracted world-wide interest. It is a sharp departure from the practices of all other colleges and universities.

The decision to organize the physical activities of the college on an entirely new basis and in an entirely new spirit was made before there were any students or any faculty. The plan was worked out after conditions had been studied at first hand during a period of ten years at more than one hundred institutions of higher learning in the United States and Canada and in the colleges of Oxford and the great English public schools at Eton and Rugby.

The aim is to promote out-of-door games for all students, men and women, for the sake of health, joy, recreation and development. That is to say, the physical education, as well as the intellectual and religious education, is carried on, not for the sake of the spectators, but for the sake of those who participate. Possibly, the phase of the Reed College policy striking to a casual visitor is the absence of the grand stand. The commercial spirit which has controlled athletics in American universities and all but ruined athletics as a means of physical education is typified by the grand stand. The aim has been to make it so large that the great body of students may take most of their exercise by proxy, confining their efforts to the exercise of the lungs in ridiculous forms of organized cheering.

The abundant and wasteful experience of American institutions has shown that where the emphasis is put on the winning of games with rival institutions, the athlete of highly exceptional skill or muscle is made the hero. The result is excessive and dangerous exercise on the part of a few students, and little incentive for all the others to participate regularly in out-of-door games. In short, intercollegiate athletics are detrimental to the interests of athletics and contrary to the fine spirit of sport.

The other evils of intercollegiate athletics are fairly well known. These and other aspects of college life, especially fraternities and sororities and their exaggerated and expensive social events, have absorbed the attention of those who attend our American colleges until scholarship has become in most places of incidental and minor interest. This fact is now a commonplace among American colleges. President Wilson spoke from careful observation when he said: "The side shows have come to occupy so much of the students' time and effort that we in the main tent of the circus do not know what is going on."

How to make the faculty more than a mere incident of college life, how to concentrate the attention of so-called "students" upon the studies for which they are supposed to attend college, how to make physical education contribute to the intellectual and moral development of young men and women instead of interfering with this development as at present, is the first problem before American colleges. The failure to face the problem squarely and present anything approaching a solution has put the American college on trial and brought against it during the past decade much well-deserved condemnation.

After two years of trial by Reed College of the new policy, there is not the slightest doubt of its success on the part of anybody acquainted with the situation. A larger proportion of Reed College students and faculty are engaged in athletics as a normal, healthful, well-proportioned part of life than in any other college.

The absence of all the excesses of intercollegiate athletics, the series of intramural games and the two hundred acres of playground have proved adequate incentives to every member of the college. Last spring there were series of baseball games, cross country runs, a handball tournament, a tug of war, a tennis tournament, basketball games and a track meet. All this happened in spite of the fact that it had not been deemed advisable to complete the athletic fields and gymnasium before this fall.

What the students think of the policy is seen in the following editorial from the "Reed College Quest," written by one of the officers of the Athletic Association:—

After one year of inter-collegiate athletics under discouraging conditions, we may safely say that the system has been a success. One of the best results of the system has been to draw a large proportion of the students into contests. Many who never considered going out for athletics while in preparatory school have come out for the class or dormitory teams and showed up surprisingly well.

Athletics at Reed are meant for everyone and not a few selected individuals. These results have been accomplished this year, in spite of certain unfavorable conditions. The baseball field is now in only fair condition, while the first games of the season were played on a very rough field. The same was true of football, while basketball had to be played out of doors, and an Oregon winter is hardly conducive to out-of-door athletics in cases where constant practice is needed. Tennis has been well provided for and has proved popular, while handball during the winter months attracted a good number of players.

Next year with a permanent athletic field, football, baseball, and track will be on a much sounder basis. Basketball will be played in the new gymnasium. The athletic department will be better able to handle athletics and also the athletic council will be more completely organized and able to arrange for the contests. Three classes will make more competition, a condition that has not been present in many cases this year. The results of the intra-collegiate system this year argue well for its future success.

This fall every one of the 180 students has taken part in out-of-door sports, according to the Reed College plan, under the direction of the physical education department. Equally notable is the fact that nearly every member of the faculty is engaged regularly in vigorous games. Students and teachers are out for the same purpose—health, recreation, and sport in the spirit of sport.

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Just imagine a perfect little Camera, so compact that it fits in a vest pocket—and yet it makes post card pictures

The Ensignette can be carried on every outing—on every trip—lucked away in a spare pocket, but ready for instant use.

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MONTREAL.

THE MEN WHO ARE ASKED TO TURN OUT

At Polo This Afternoon — The Standing of the Leagues

There will be a polo practice at the Y.M.C.A. this afternoon at 4.30, and the following men are requested to be out, if possible: Hodgson, McLean, Trapp, L. Smith, Pengelly, Patterson, Walters, Clarke, Roseborough, Lighthall, L. E. Smith, Gilchrist, Ross, Redmond and Hadley.

Any other men wishing to appear at the practice also will be heartily welcome.

POLO STANDING TO DATE.				
Seniors				
	Won.	Lost.	To play.	
M. A. A. A.	2	0	1	
M. S. C.	2	2	2	
McGill	2	3	1	
Laurentian	0	4	2	
Intermediates				
M. A. A. A.	6	1	1	
M. S. C.	4	1	2	
McGill	4	3	1	
Laurentian	1	4	3	
C. P. R. A. A.	0	7	1	

McLEOD WILL LEAD QUEEN'S RUGBY TEAM

Captain-Elect Played Centre-Scrimmage — Business Manager of Queen's Journal

J. P. McLeod, centre scrumman of Queen's senior rugby team for the past couple of years, was selected on Monday afternoon as captain for the senior squad for the season of 1914. McLeod has always been one of the hardest workers on the team, and is well fitted for the position. Mr. McLeod is business manager of the Queen's Journal. At the present time he is preaching at the Presbyterian church at Wolfe Island.

The election of officers took place as follows: Honorary president, E. O. Siller; president, "Jack" Hazlett; vice-president, Walter Ellis, manager, Kenneth Mundell; trainer, "Bert" Simpson.

VARSITY TO HEAR LAURIER

Ottawa, December 3.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier will go to Toronto on December 15 to address the students of the University and also attend the formal opening of the new Ontario Club.

He will give addresses before the University Debating Union, the University College Library Society, and the students of Knox College.

CURRENT OPINION OF A COLLEGE PAPER

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UNDERGRADS TO HEAR LECTURE

(Continued from page 1)

the most successful, owing to the fact that the offensive odors which generally accompany other methods of sludge disposal are not encountered with.

A vote of thanks was moved for the speaker, and President Keeping thanked Prof. Gillespie on behalf of the society.

Prof. MacLeod was next called upon to speak. He dwelt with the problem of disposing sewage in this country. He mentioned the difference in attitude taken by engineers and medical men. He told the assembly that it would be well worth while continuing the study of this subject.

Mr. Mitchell, a former president of the society, when called upon, in a few words said that it had been a great pleasure to hear such an interesting and instructive address.

A discussion then arose over the question of the dinner. President Keeping thought that the vote in favor was not large enough to have a science dinner as a method of getting a larger chance. Mr. Hall made a motion to the effect that the dinner should take place, notwithstanding the small number of pledged students. It was decided, owing to the small number present, to take no further action in the matter.

Mr. Holmes was chosen to represent McGill at the dinner of the Toronto University Engineering Society.

McGill Daily

The Official Organ of the Undergraduate Body of McGill University.

Published every day except Sunday by
THE STUDENTS' COUNCIL.

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A COMMON ROOM

The R.V.C. has always been sadly neglected in the way of accommodation in the Arts Building. No room which they might call their own has ever been set apart for their use.

At present the Donalds of the second year have a large number of their lectures, and the juniors and seniors the majority of theirs in this building. Yet, while the men have lockers and a reading room and a smoker, the R.V.C. students must delay in the halls, or proceed direct to their class rooms.

A number of the co-eds live in the city and come directly to their lectures without going to the R.V.C. With them the inconvenience is greater. They not only miss the cloakroom, but miss the notices which are posted at that institution. Thus the seventy or more ladies who are forced to frequent the Arts Building not only have no accommodation provided in which to spend their spare hours, but they lose a large part of the college gossip which contributes to the essence of college spirit.

It is hardly to be expected that they should be required to return to the Royal Victoria College between lectures.

They are compelled to adjourn to the library. This, in addition to being inconvenient in the extreme puts a ban on silence upon them, and this does away with any advantage it may possess as a meeting place.

The whole difficulty would be overcome by the common room. The innovation would promote more unity amongst the different classes and individuals thus satisfying a long-felt want.

MISSING

Elsewhere in our columns we publish a list of books that are missing from the reference shelves at the library. Last year, books were taken from the library and never returned. The Daily has commented upon this condition of affairs on several previous occasions but now finds it necessary to mention the matter once again.

Do those who thoughtlessly forget to return borrowed books ever pause to consider that their negligence may be a source of inconvenience to others who are, perhaps, desirous of perusing the same volumes?

We would not care to insinuate that books are removed from the shelves without being duly charged at the desk. This may be so. But we maintain that the selfishness of some individuals in such a case as this, does not minister to the "esprit de corps" which, it is claimed, exists at McGill.

A BOUQUET

The "Varsity" has expressed an opinion on McGill Theatre Night. We should like to share with our readers its sympathetic attitude towards the "McGill Daily."

"While the barbarous crowd of freshmen and sophomores were carrying on after the theatre, the upper classmen and their ladies were the guests of the University at a dance and banquet held in the Union. Seems strange that the under classmen did not invade the Union and add a fitting climax to the evening's orgie.

"In its news stories the "McGill Daily" records the evening's events in a more or less flippant manner. In a short editorial it condemns the actions of the students, but closes with the following sentence:—

"We must, however, at least give the men credit for their admirable conduct on the streets of Montreal, and for the fact that after the scene at Molson Hall when asked by Dean Moyse to disperse quietly, they did so. Because the McGill men ceased acting like ruffians they are praised! The whole affair is a disgrace to Canadian students."

EDITORIAL NOTE

Owing to no fault of the editors, the platforms in brief of Messrs. Howard, Wanklyn and Horsey were omitted in the Daily's account yesterday. It had been written out and was lost in transit.

Hon. Sydney Fisher Is To Speak at the Canadian Club

First of Series of Lectures Being Given by Men of National Wide Reputation

Next Monday afternoon at 5 p.m. the Canadian Club will be addressed by the Hon. Sydney Fisher. As this is the first meeting to be held this year, the executive of the Canadian Club would like to take this opportunity of explaining the affairs of the club to the student body.

Early this season the executive decided that the plan of campaign this year should be that none but the very best of speakers would be invited to address the club. At first it looked as if this programme would have to be abandoned, for while it was not at all difficult to get a number of second class speakers it was found very difficult to get men of national-wide reputation to come and speak. Promises have been obtained, however, from such men as the Hon. George E. Foster, the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and quite a few others, that they will come the first opportunity they get. Not only have the executive had a great deal of difficulty, but they have also had what can only be called a real bad luck. On several occasions

prominent speakers have had to cancel their engagements owing to unforeseen circumstances arising.

It is therefore with the greatest pleasure that the executive announce that Hon. Sydney Fisher will address the club next Monday. Mr. Fisher is so well known to everyone as to need no introduction. For years he was one of the strong men of the Laurier Cabinet. As Minister of Agriculture, he showed himself to be one of the most energetic and capable workers in the Liberal party.

It may be well to explain here for the benefit of those who have recently come to the University the position of the Canadian Club at McGill. Every member of McGill is also a member of the Canadian Club. The Canadian Club is supported and financed by the Students' Council and exists for the purpose of obtaining prominent men to come and address the undergraduates. Everyone is therefore urged to turn up next Monday at 5 p.m., and hear the Hon. Sydney Fisher. This will be an event that no one can afford to miss.

HOLIDAYS COME UNEXPECTEDLY TO STUDENTS AT MACDONALD

But Will Not Escape Their Christmas Examinations, Though their Holidays Are Prolonged by Two Weeks

The epidemic of scarlet fever at Macdonald College is having a widespread effect. Last week the large dance which was to have been held had to be called off, and this week all of the students have been sent home. Of the four hundred odd students in attendance at the beginning of the week only nine or ten were left yesterday afternoon. These are on the sick list and are under careful medical supervision. Before making the decision to send the students home, Dr. Harrison, the principal, held a consultation with the medical advisers and the faculty. It was thought that the best plan would be to prevent any further spread of the disease. There is no danger, it is said, of the students carrying the ailment home with them as every possible precaution has been taken and a very careful examination made. The cases have been very mild ones, and

it is expected that those on the sick list will be well enough to return to their homes before Christmas.

The professors and staff will be the most affected as the order has gone round that they are not to visit the village since it is thought that it was in this quarter that the disease was started.

The college will reopen on January 5th, and contrary to the hopes of many of the students, the Christmas exams will not be cancelled. The latter will take place some time shortly after the reopening date.

In addition to the above the meetings of the Quebec Pomological Society, which were originally scheduled for Macdonald, have had to be held at Victoria Hall. Dr. Harrison, Prof. G. T. Bunting and Prof. Clement were all to have spoken at these meetings. Their addresses naturally could not be given.

BOOKS MISSING

About twenty books are missing from the reference shelf at the library. These books if taken out are supposed to be signed for at 10 p.m. and returned at 9 o'clock the following morning. This rule has been infringed by a good many, judging from the following list of books that have not been returned.

Bichener—Primer of Psychology.
Euclid.
Macpherson—Elementary Study of Chemistry.
Smith—General Chemistry.
Locke—Higher Trigonometry.
White—Latin-English Dictionary.
Vreeland and Keren—French Syntax.
Joynes-Meissner—German Grammar.
Marivaux—Jeu de l'amour.
Smith—Latin Unseen.
Labiche—La Grammaire.
Sandou—Mille de la Seligier.
Putzger—Historisches Schul-Atlas.
Marshall and Hurst—Practical Zoology.
Foster and Shore—Physiology for Beginners.
Balfour—Short Stories.
Shipley and Macbride—Zoology.
Williamson—Differential of Psychology.
Pillsbury—Essentials of Psychology.

COST OF LIVING WILL REMAIN HIGH

Government Is Not Likely to Apportion Commission Unless Pressure Is Brought To Bear

The latest word from Ottawa is to the effect that there will be no commission of inquiry into the high cost of living. The government signalled the return of Premier Borden from his holidays by coming to this decision. This is practically Mr. Borden's first official act since his interview with President Wilson at Washington.

While Premier Borden was still in the United States Hon. Thomas Crothers, who has charge of the cost of living statistics, announced that there would be such a royal commission of enquiry.

Immediately on Premier Borden's return the question was considered by the government. There was an inclination among some of the ministers to do something in this direction.

It was eventually decided, however, that there should be no commission to deal with the question. There were several reasons for this decision.

In the first place, the government decided it was already pretty well aware of the cause for the increasing cost of necessities in Canada. Then there have been protests from some interests which have great weight with the administration.

They told Mr. Borden plainly that the present state of things suits them perfectly and they object to the effect upon them a public enquiry might have.

OTTAWA WILL HAVE NEW ARTS BUILDING

\$150,000 Addition Will Be Erected Early in the Spring—Contract Has Been Let

The announcement was made this morning by the authorities of the University of Ottawa that as soon as the snow begins to leave the ground next spring the work will be commenced of erecting the new Laurier avenue wing of the Main Arts Building which will be undertaken at an approximate cost of \$150,000, will be one hundred and thirty feet in length and fifty-two feet deep, being four stories in height. The plans were prepared by Lieut.-Col. C. Meredith, the local architect. The contract has not yet been awarded, but the University authorities expect to close with the successful tenderer before the end of the week.

The construction of the new wing will be in full accordance with the plans originally prepared for the new Arts Building of the University. An entrance similar to that of the centre building will lead onto Laurier avenue. The architecture will be of classic Greek style. The building will be constructed wholly of reinforced concrete, while the exterior designing will include solid monolithic columns with ionic capitals, while the whole wing will be faced with Indian limestone. When fully completed the Arts Building will be one of the largest reinforced concrete structures in the Dominion.

With the exception of the lower floor, which will be given over to billiard rooms and dressing apartments, the entire new wing will be used for residential purposes. The administrative offices of the University will occupy the main floor, while members of the teaching faculty and senior students will be installed on the third and fourth floors respectively. The whole wing will be equipped with the most modern conveniences.

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Henry Valleryby—Aftah we's married, we'll hab chicken foh dinner ebry day, honey.

Melinda Johnson—Oh, yo, deary! But I wouldn't ask yo' to run to no sech risks for mah sake.—Puck.

"Where is the spirit of '76?" thundered the holiday orator.

"All drunk up," moaned the unkempt, but interested individual in the front row.—Princeton Tiger.

Loquacious Customer—Do you know what I am thinking about?

Barber—No, but I can see what's running in your head.



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THE OTHER COLLEGES

A Few Notes and News Gleaned From the Exchanges

Special rates have been given girl skaters at the Hippodrome Skating Rink at Minnesota.

Freshmen at U. S. C. have organized a rooting squad known as the "Howling Hundred."

Regular classes are held for boxing at Pennsylvania, for which credit is given.

University of Texas defeated the So-wanee Tigers with the score of 13 to 7 in a sensational game of football.

Six men will represent the University of Chicago in the annual triangular debate with North-Western and Michigan.

The manager of the Stanford Glee Club has announced a personnel of twenty for the annual trip taken by the club.

Max Walske, who rowed number five for Washington University at Poughkeepsie, has been selected for the All-American crew.

The total enrollment of students in Columbia is approximately 10,000. As usual, Columbia is leading all the American colleges in total enrollment.

Students in the Kansas Agricultural College are investigating the possibilities of an intercollegiate wireless exchange of football results.

Six members of the two varsity debating teams of Michigan will be given a prize of \$300 by R. E. Olds, the automobile designer and manufacturer.

The graduate school of the University of Wisconsin has arranged for the attendance of two ex-presidents at its formal opening: Wm. H. Taft and August B. Lough, of Peru.

The point system, recently adopted by the W. S. G. A. at Minnesota for governing officers to be held by girls, has been very successful in receiving a promising initiation.

Five games are on the Cornell Intercollegiate soccer schedule for the season of 1914. The season will open with Haverford, March 23, and will close with Yale, April 25.

Charles Stephenson, last year assistant rowing coach of Harvard, has arrived at the University of California to take up his duties as head coach of the Blue and Gold oarsmen. He is a famous New Zealand rower.

Two hundred University of Pennsylvania men volunteered for social service work. The work includes first aid work, gym. classes, a review of prison conditions, and the teaching of English to foreigners.

It is said that religious books are in the greatest demand by the general readers in the University of Minnesota library. More books on religion were called for during one week than books on general literature.

Purdue has just celebrated the one hundred and eleventh anniversary of the birth of its founder, John Purdue. This is also the tenth anniversary of the Purdue wreck, in which thirteen of Purdue's athletes were killed on the way to the annual football game with Indiana.

Three thousand Illinois students greeted Governor Dunne on his arrival in Champaign en route to Indianapolis, where he went to witness the Illinois-Indiana football game. The journey was the first ever made by a chief executive of Illinois with the university football team.

FIRST YEAR MEDICINE.

The seasonal examination in Zoology will be held Wednesday, December 17th, at 1.30 in the Assembly Hall, New Medical Building.

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DRINK GURD'S DRINKS

Gurd's Dry Ginger Ale Is "All Right"

At the conference of teachers of Journalism which was held on Saturday at Madison, Wisconsin, Dr. Talcott Williams, dean of the Columbia School of Journalism was elected president of that society. The vice-president of the conference is Mr. F. L. Martin of the University of Missouri, and the secretary and treasurer is Mr. G. M. Lee of New York University.

That men do not come to college primarily for athletics but mainly through the influence of alumni and undergrad-

ates is indicated by statements collected from every member of last year's freshman class at Dartmouth. Three hundred and eighty-one men were interviewed as to their reasons for entering Dartmouth in preference to any other college, and their answers were tabulated as follows: Influence of Dartmouth graduates and undergraduates 141; location of the college 46; size of the college as midway between the small college and the university, 11; influence of relatives in or out of college, 42; plan of admission, 18; reputation and spirit, 11; lower expense of education at Dartmouth, 10; Thayer School, 13; Tuck School, 11; athletics, 5; miscellaneous and combined reasons, 74.